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- a) ether groups contained in a polyether and constituting 25 to 90 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyaddition product;
- b) urethane groups of the formula

at a content of 0.5 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyaddition product;

c) urea groups of the formula

at a content of 0.5 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyaddition product;

 d) silanes that are alkoxysilyl groups located on both ends of the predominantly linear polyaddition product and have the formula

in which

m is 3,

R is hydrogen or a group of the formula:

$$-(CH_2)_m - SiR^1R^2R^3$$

where R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are methyl, ethyl, C_1 to C_4 alkoxy or $-(O-C_pH_{2p})_4-O-A-R^4$, and at least one of R^1 , R^2 and R^3 is

$$-(O-C_pH_{2p})-O-A-R^4$$

in which

p is 3;

q is from 1 to 100;

A is a single bond and

R⁴ is alkyl, aralkyl, vinyl, vinylcarbonyl, alphamethylvinylcarbonyl or beta-methylvinylcarbonyl.

- 2. The plastic according to claim 1, where at least one of 40 R^1 , R^2 and R^3 in NR— $(CH_2)_m$ — $SiR^1R^2R^3$ is methyl, ethyl or methoxy.
- 3. The plastic according to claim 1 or 2 defined further as comprising at least one mono- or polyfunctional (meth) acrylate curable by means of free radicals and at least one 45 catalyst for hot polymerization, cold polymerization or photopolymerization of the (meth)acrylate.
- 4. The plastic of claim 1 where the polyether constitutes 50 to 80 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyaddition product.
- 5. The plastic of claim 1 where the urethane groups constitute 1 to 8 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyaddition product.
- 6. The plastic of claim 1 where the urea groups constitute 1 to 8 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyad-55 dition product.
 - 7. The plastic of claim 1 where q is from 2 to 4.
- 8. The plastic of claim 1 defined further as comprising a catalyst for silane condensation.
- 9. An impression, duplicate or model comprising the 60 plastic of claim 1.

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10. A method of preparing an impression, duplicate or model, the method comprising preparing a plastic with a low tendency to shrink after complete curing, the plastic having at least one polyaddition product which contains alkoxysilyl and aliphatically or cycloaliphatically bonded polyether and urethane groups and has a predominantly linear molecular structure and a number average molecular weight of from 800 to 20,000, the polyaddition product having:

- a) ether groups contained in a polyether and constituting 25 to 90 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyaddition product;
- b) urethane groups of the formula

at a content of 0.5 to 10 parts by weight parts 100 parts by weight of polyaddition product;

c) urea groups of the formula

at a content of 0.5 to 10 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of polyaddition product;

 d) silanes that are alkoxysilyl groups located on both ends of the predominantly linear polyaddition product and have the formula

30 in which

m is 3,

R is hydrogen or a group of the formula:

where R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are methyl, ethyl, C_1 to C_4 alkoxy or $(O - C_p H_{2p})_q - O - A - R^4$, and at least one of R^1 , R^2 and R^3 is

$$-(O-C_pH_{2p})-O-A-R^4$$

in which

p is from 2 to 4;

q is from 1 to 100;

A is a single bond and

R⁴ is alkyl, aralkyl, vinyl, vinylcarbonyl, alphamethylvinylcarbonyl or beta-methylvinylcarbonyl;

and preparing an impression, duplicate or model from the plastic.

11. The method according to claim 10, characterized in that at least one of R^1 , R^2 and R^3 of —NR— $(CH_2)_m$ —SiR¹R²R³ is methyl, ethyl or methoxy.

12. The method acording to claim 10 or 11 wherein the plastic comprises at least one mono- or polyfunctional (meth)acrylate curable by means of free radicals and at least one catalyst for hot polymerization, cold ppolymerization or photopolymerization, as polymer compositions which cure in several stages.

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